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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Southern Baptist leaders last week defended their efforts to force the denomination's seminaries to reflect fundamentalist tenets. Story on Page 3.

Non-profit groups should be required to prove that their reduced-rate mailings are closely related to their missions, the U. S. Postal Rate Commission said. Story on Page 9.

More than 1,100 college graduates have spent a year abroad traveling and studying on their own as part of the Thomas J. Watson Fellowship Program. Story on Page 23.

A handful of colleges offer grants to enable students to pursue academically relevant summer projects. Story on Page 23.

Favorable mention in a guide to colleges or a high ranking in a national magazine survey can cause applications to increase dramatically. Story on Page 23.

A jury in New Orleans has acquitted John (Hot Rod) Williams, a former basketball star at Tulane University, of five gambling-related charges. Story on Page 26.

Nature has been generous to Seattle, giving it a setting of blue water and white-capped mountains. And Expo 86, Vancouver's World Exposition, is only a three-hour drive away. A guide to the area for academic visitors begins on Page 16.

France's new government has put forward a package of higher-education reforms that are much less radical than those its candidates proposed in March. Story on Page 27.

The vice-chancellor of India's Calcutta University has been barred from his campus by angry employees. Story on Page 27.

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Funds for Unreviewed Campus Projects Restored by House-Senate Committee

By COLLEEN CORDES

WASHINGTON

House and Senate negotiators last week agreed to a bill that would award, without competition or merit reviews, about \$55.6-million to nine universities. The action came just days after the Senate rejected the idea.

The Senate had voted to delete the projects from a supplemental spending bill for fiscal 1986 that had been drafted by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

But a House-Senate conference committee, working on a compromise bill last

week, decided to include the nine projects even though only two had been in the House version.

Originally, the Senate Appropriations Committee had included an allocation of \$25-million for a 10th institution, Arizona State University. But the conference committee did not add it to the compromise bill because of technicalities in Congressional procedures, House aides said.

The compromise bill must still be approved by the House and Senate. Some Senators said they would continue to oppose the nine projects.

Higher-education lobbyists who object to Congressional allotment of research money for specific university projects without either merit reviews or competition had hailed the Senate's vote as a major victory.

They were disappointed by the conference committee's action, and they vowed to continue lobbying against the nine proposed awards.

"What was a bad idea a week ago is still a bad idea today," said Robert M. Rosen-

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Wave of Detentions Hits Universities in South Africa

CAPE TOWN

University campuses in South Africa's three major cities—Cape Town, Durban, and Johannesburg—have been hit hard by the detentions of students and faculty members since a state of emergency was declared throughout the country on June 12, three days before the 10th anniversary of the Soweto student riots.

Leaders of student governments and of black-student organizations were among the chief targets of the crackdown. In addition, at least six staff members of the South African Committee on Higher Education were detained.

Known as SACHED, the committee has been deeply involved in developing alternatives to the South African government's system of education, which critics view as a form of indoctrination that bolsters apartheid.

Following the detentions, SACHED's national director, John Samuel, issued a strongly worded statement in which he said, "These detentions show now, more than ever before, how the South African state has become even more nakedly repressive." Mr. Samuel added that the cur-

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The Supreme Court Shuffle



WIDE WORLD

President Reagan's nominees for Chief Justice, William Rehnquist (left), and for Associate Justice, Antonin Scalia, have been critical of affirmative action. But experts say any significant shift in the Supreme Court's position on that and other issues of interest to higher education will come slowly. Story on Page 9.

AAUP Censures 2 Colleges, Lifts Sanctions from 3

Talladega and Clark Colleges added to list; total is now 49

By BEVERLY T. WATKINS

WASHINGTON

The American Association of University Professors has censured two institutions for violations of academic freedom and lifted censure from three others.

Censured were Clark College in Georgia and Talladega College in Alabama, both predominantly black institutions.

Removed from the censure list were Laredo Junior College, Troy State University, and Voorhees College.

At the same time, delegates to the A.A.U.P.'s 72nd annual meeting here voted down a proposal to lift censure from the University of Maryland at College Park.

Those actions brought the number of institutions on the censure list down to 49 from last year's all-time high of 50. (The list appears on Page 20).

"This is the first time in my memory that the censure list has shrunk," said Matthew W. Finkin, chairman of the association's Committee A on Academic Freedom and Tenure. "I did not expect to see censure removed from these institutions in my lifetime."

Lack of Due Process Is Cited

Clark and Talladega were censured for terminating the appointments of long-time faculty members without sufficient notice or reason and without due process, in violation of the 1940 Statement of Principles on Academic Freedom and Tenure.

In 1984, Clark dismissed two tenured professors, both of whom had been outspoken critics of the administration, with three-months' notice. In one case, the administration attributed the dismissal to financial exigency, which it was not able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the A.A.U.P. In the other case, the administra-

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Beyond Algebra II: States Try to Ease Transition Between School and College

By SCOTT JASCHIK

"I thought I'd just had enough of math," says Cindy Baker. "It was hard to understand and do well in it."

Those feelings are not unusual for a high-school junior.

But when she starts her senior year at Westland High School in Galloway, Ohio, this fall, Cindy will be taking a pre-calculus class, something she didn't think she would do eight months ago, when she considered dropping out of Algebra II.

What changed her mind was a test. The test, offered through Ohio State University, tells students what mathematics courses they need to succeed in their intended majors in college. Cindy wants to study accounting or business management, and she was told she needed to con-

tinue mathematics, at least through calculus.

"The test really helped point me in the right direction," Cindy says.

Students like Cindy have gained the attention of more and more state political and education leaders, who are encouraging colleges to spend more time helping high-school students improve their preparation for higher education.

By focusing on the transition from high school to college, the state leaders say, they hope to reduce the number of students who need remedial education in college.

To find the students who need help, college officials are starting new testing programs, sharing more information with high-school teachers and administrators,

and joining with high schools to sponsor special programs for students and teachers.

Some states are starting similar programs to help community-college students prepare for transfers to four-year institutions.

Although the programs are all based on the philosophy of involving colleges in secondary education, the states differ widely in their methods:

► In Ohio, the Board of Regents this year expanded two programs to measure the skills of high-school students and give them information on how to improve their chances of success in college.

► In New Jersey, officials at the State Board of Higher Education plan to tell lo-

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suade either Judge Scalia or Justice Rehnquist, said Mr. Van Alstyne, professor of constitutional law at Duke University.

Mr. Scalia's interpretations of the First Amendment would also probably allow for more government assistance to religious institutions, Mr. Van Alstyne added.

Mark G. Yudof, dean of the law school at the University of Texas at Austin, agreed that Mr. Scalia is "thought to have a narrow view of the First Amendment."

But Mr. Yudof said faculty members should not become overly concerned about the nominations. "Judge Scalia did teach at a university, and I think he would be sensitive to academic freedom," he said.

"I think we academics tend to overestimate the degree to which academic freedom has been established as a First Amendment right," Mr. Yudof added. "There's not a long track record of the Supreme Court ruling that, with or without these changes."

"Justice Rehnquist, because of his basic, limiting approach on these issues, would probably have difficulty seeing academic freedom as a First Amendment issue."

Last year, the *New York Times* columnist William Safire called Judge Scalia "the worst enemy of free speech in America today." Mr.

Safire cited the judge's criticisms of the Freedom of Information Act and lack of support for journalists in libel cases.

Dissent in Ollman Case

In one of the cases cited by Mr. Safire, Judge Scalia dissented from a Court of Appeals decision to deny a professor the right to sue the syndicated columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak for libel. The professor, Bertell Ollman, contended that he was denied the chairmanship of the University of Maryland's political science department because of a column that said he had "no status within the profession."

The majority ruling in the case held that the column was protected because it was opinion. Judge Scalia, in his dissent, called the comment on Mr. Ollman "a classic and coolly crafted libel."

In addition to teaching at Chicago, Judge Scalia taught at the University of Virginia and Stanford University. He holds a bachelor's degree from Georgetown University and a law degree from Harvard University.

Justice Rehnquist was named to the Court in 1971 by President Nixon. From 1969 until then, he had served as a U.S. Assistant Attorney General. He holds undergraduate and law degrees from Stanford University.

High Court Says Rights Laws Apply to Sexual Harassment

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously last week that federal civil-rights laws were designed to protect employees from sexual harassment at work.

The ruling was the first Supreme Court decision to deal with complaints of sexual harassment. As a result, it is expected to have a significant effect on trial courts that hear such cases.

The Court's ruling stemmed from a lawsuit involving a bank employee, Mechelle Vinson, who filed a sex-discrimination complaint against Meritor Savings Bank, which is located here. Ms. Vinson said her supervisor had made sexual advances toward her, but he denied the charges and told a lower court that Ms. Vinson had frequently dressed in provocative clothing and suffered from bizarre sexual fantasies.

In the opinion issued last week, the Court said that judges may take into account an employee's behavior, such as provocative speech and dress. But it said that such actions, considered in isolation, were not a satisfactory defense against a claim of sexual harassment. As long as the sexual advances of her boss were unwelcome, the Court said, Ms. Vinson had a valid claim that she was forced to work in a "hostile environment."

The opinion also said that employers could not be held liable in all instances of proven sexual harassment. But, it said, an employer's lack of knowledge about sexual misconduct "does not necessarily insulate that employer from liability."

Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist, who last week was nominated by President Reagan to become Chief Justice, wrote the opinion. The case is known as *Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson* (Case No. 84-1979).

In other actions affecting colleges, the Court last week:

► Ruled unanimously that state

and local governments may not withdraw their employees from the federal Social Security system.

Fearing that the Social Security fund would be drained of billions of dollars, Congress passed a law that barred state and local governments from pulling out of the system.

But California officials said they had an agreement with the federal government that gave the state freedom to leave the Social Security system at will and that the law was unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court disagreed. In an opinion written by Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell, the Court said the law was "simply part of a regulatory program over which Congress retained authority to amend in the exercise of its power to provide for the general welfare."

The case is known as *Bowen, Secretary of Health and Human Services v. Public Agencies Opposed to Social Security Entrapment* (Case No. 85-521).

► Refused to consider a case involving Temple University's efforts to obtain a federal tax refund on behalf of many of its employees.

The university contended that employees who contributed to a tax-deferred annuity plan through a salary-reduction arrangement should not be required to pay Social Security taxes on the money they had put aside through the plan. It asked the government to return taxes it had collected from several thousand Temple employees since 1979.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit ruled that the federal government did not owe the Temple employees any back taxes and said the annuity plans were indeed subject to Social Security taxes.

By refusing to consider the Temple case, the Court allowed that decision to stand.

The case is known as *Temple University v. United States* (Case No. 85-1401).

—STACY E. PALMER

FACT-FILE

Non-Profit Organizations Get \$2.48-Billion in 1985 Defense Contracts, Up 17 Pct. in Year

WASHINGTON

Colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations received \$2.48-billion in Department of Defense contract funds in fiscal 1985. That represents an increase of 17 per cent over the 1984 total of \$2.12-billion.

The contracts covered research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and also included federal civil wa-

ter-resource projects. The figures include contracts over \$25,000 and exclude funds for training.

Some 320 educational and non-profit organizations were among the 2,330 contractors in fiscal 1985. The table below shows those that had contracts of \$500,000 or more.

Contracts to colleges, universities, and other non-profit organizations accounted for 13 per cent

of the \$18.94-billion the Pentagon spent on research last year. In 1984, such organizations received 12 per cent of the total funds.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the top higher-education contractor, was the 14th leading contractor overall, with contracts of \$360-million. The Johns Hopkins University, with \$304-million, ranked 18th among all contractors.

	Amount		Amount
1. Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	\$360,104,000	76. Northeastern University	\$2,476,000
2. Charles S. Draper Laboratory	305,238,000	77. Arizona State University	2,461,000
3. Johns Hopkins University	304,310,000	78. Oklahoma State University	2,443,000
4. Aerospace Corporation	291,520,000	79. Emmanuel College	2,436,000
5. Mitre Corporation	260,995,000	80. Polytechnic Institute of New York	2,413,000
6. University of California System	58,453,000	81. University of Hawaii	2,329,000
7. SRI International	55,727,000	82. Northwestern University	2,268,000
8. IIT Research Institute	45,701,000	83. Mayo Foundation	2,128,000
9. Institute for Defense Analyses	42,838,000	84. Michigan State University	2,077,000
10. University of Texas System	39,871,000	85. University of North Carolina	1,999,000
11. Georgia Tech Research Corporation	35,952,000	86. Auburn University	1,972,000
12. Stanford University	32,716,000	87. Lehigh University	1,962,000
13. Carnegie Mellon University	29,511,000	88. Duke University	1,929,000
14. Rand Corporation	27,252,000	89. Syracuse University	1,922,000
15. University of Southern California	25,891,000	90. La Jolla Institute	1,880,000
16. Battelle Memorial Institute	25,631,000	91. University of Alabama	1,715,000
17. Pennsylvania State University	24,848,000	92. Florida State University	1,562,000
18. Hudson Institute	23,498,000	93. Rutgers University	1,467,000
19. University of Dayton	18,743,000	94. American Society for Engineering Education	1,361,000
20. University of Washington	17,739,000	95. University of Connecticut Foundation	1,346,000
21. Analytic Services, Inc.	17,000,000	96. Drexel University	1,329,000
22. New Mexico State University	15,630,000	97. Wright State University	1,329,000
23. University of New Mexico	14,887,000	98. George Washington University	1,328,000
24. Southwest Research Institute	14,342,000	99. University of Kansas	1,309,000
25. Utah State University	13,378,000	100. Palisades Institute for Research Services	1,289,000
26. University of Illinois	11,942,000	101. Michigan Technological University	1,239,000
27. Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	11,548,000	102. University of Denver	1,237,000
28. University of Maryland	11,307,000	103. Colorado State University	1,223,000
29. Trustees of Columbia University	10,874,000	104. Dartmouth College	1,152,000
30. Environmental Research Institute of Michigan	9,844,000	105. Stevens Institute of Technology	1,142,000
31. Logistics Management Institute	8,996,000	106. Louisiana State University System	1,136,000
32. University of Wisconsin System	8,633,000	107. University of Missouri	1,054,000
33. National Academy of Sciences	8,560,000	108. Trustees of Boston College	1,048,000
34. Cornell University	7,195,000	109. University of Tennessee	1,046,000
35. University of Pennsylvania	6,290,000	110. Armour Pharmaceutical Company	1,045,000
36. University of Massachusetts	6,141,000	111. City University of New York	1,034,000
37. University of Michigan	5,994,000	111. Howard University	1,034,000
38. California Institute of Technology	5,951,000	113. University of Virginia	1,028,000
39. Human Resources Research Organization	5,678,000	114. Clemson University	1,025,000
40. Southeastern Center for Electrical Engineering Education	5,576,000	115. Clarkson University	987,000
41. University of Florida	5,550,000	116. University of Houston System	961,000
42. Yale University	5,507,000	117. University of Delaware	962,000
43. Salk Institute	5,463,000	118. University of Georgia	955,000
44. Southern Research Institute	5,323,000	119. Washington State University	935,000
45. University of Utah	5,197,000	120. Wayne State University	913,000
46. Harvard University	4,637,000	121. Iowa State University	891,000
47. Princeton University	4,556,000	122. University of Cincinnati	847,000
48. Battelle-Columbus Laboratories	4,374,000	122. Colorado School of Mines	847,000
49. Texas A&M University System	4,366,000	124. San Diego State University Foundation	837,000
50. Riverside Research Institute	4,213,000	125. Virginia Commonwealth University	789,000
51. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	4,197,000	126. Brigham Young University	785,000
52. Georgia Institute of Technology	4,088,000	126. University of Oklahoma	785,000
53. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	4,051,000	128. North Texas State University	781,000
54. Syracuse Research Corporation	3,967,000	129. University of Nebraska	779,000
55. Purdue University	3,935,000	130. Catholic University of America	770,000
56. University of Arizona	3,811,000	131. Mississippi State University	747,000
57. State University of New York and SUNY Research Foundation	3,793,000	132. Indiana University Foundation	733,000
58. Ohio State University	3,790,000	133. Vanderbilt University	732,000
59. University of Rochester	3,738,000	134. Midwest Research Institute	720,000
60. Trustees of Boston University	3,691,000	135. Illinois Institute of Technology	718,000
61. Research Triangle Institute	3,665,000	136. University of Notre Dame	697,000
62. University of Minnesota	3,601,000	137. University of Oregon	694,000
63. Brown University	3,530,000	138. University of Chicago	678,000
64. New York University	3,417,000	139. Agouron Institute	670,000
65. University of Rhode Island	3,413,000	140. Applied Research Laboratories Inc.	663,000
66. University of Miami	3,204,000	141. University of Lowell	650,000
67. Wentworth Institute of Technology	3,199,000	142. Rice University	619,000
68. University of Colorado	3,164,000	143. University of Mississippi	603,000
69. North Carolina State University	3,162,000	144. Consortium of Universities (D.C.)	580,000
70. University of Pittsburgh	3,143,000	145. Research Institute of Colorado	576,000
71. Oregon State University	2,808,000	146. Texas Tech University	572,000
72. New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology	2,716,000	147. University of Denver	561,000
73. University of Iowa	2,676,000	148. Kansas State University	560,000
74. Georgetown University	2,545,000	149. Oakland University	548,000
75. Case Western Reserve University	2,542,000	150. George Mason University	544,000
		151. Washington University (Mo.)	537,000
		152. Atlanta University	500,000

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE